



New Port

GUIDE

New Port is one of the oldest districts of Gdańsk. Inseparably associated with the sea, New Port witnessed the history of the city, of Poland and Europe. It was here where the Prussian king ordered the construction of a port that would threaten the wealth of the city of Gdańsk. This is where an important communication and trade route ran on the Baltic Sea. Here also began World War II.

///// After years, the forgotten New Port is slowly regaining its former interest. There are more and more changes here – revitalization has begun, there are new initiatives being taken, the look of the streets and squares is changing. Still though one can find this feeling of the former workers’ district and the rhythm of life given by a natural cycle related to the sea.

///// Sometimes it seems like time has stopped here. One can feel it especially in the old part of the district with all the rich late 19th and early 20th century architecture – soaring secession, red brick. Workers’ tenement houses and half-timbered houses were built from this brick. It is enough, however, to go a step further to change the historical age – here is the huge building of the former Maritime Culture Centre, example socialist-realist architecture, one of the few in Gdańsk. This building grew into the district with strong foundations, guarding the entrance to it. Just next to it, there is a mural that tells you one more thing about New Port. This is the New Bronx – a district in which Polish street culture was created. However, if you go towards Oliwska street, where the channel is located, you’ll see ships calling at Gdańsk port. These are huge constructions that dominate over small tenement houses in New Port. You can feel here like in any other port district in the world where an inseparable part of the landscape are dock cranes and ships. Their setting results in a slow rhythm and flow of the district. ///// Enjoy a walk around New Port – a unique historical place. A district of ordinary people who are strongly connected with the area where they live. “I am from New Port” – it is said here proudly. Come and find out why.



← Gate of the tenement house at ul. Na Zaspę 53, in the yard there was the Home of Sailor

New Port is undergoing the second stage of revitalization. In this case revitalization is primarily focused on activities which support the social area. In the district there are classes for young people (Youth Point, ul. Na Zaspę 53), young mothers and the unemployed (Active Club Resident, ul. Floriańska 3). Additionally, there are many initiatives supporting the integration of the local community, e.g. yard animations (yard at ul. Strajku Dokerów, courtyard at CIK).

///// Residential buildings will undergo metamorphosis in the coming years (both municipal and those that belong to housing associations), roads (Strajku Dokerów, Góreckiego, Wilków Morskich) and green areas (Nadwodny Square, West Earthwork).

///// The second stage of the revitalization of New Port has been implemented since 2017, when the City of Gdańsk signed a grant agreement of a project financed by the European Union. Time to implement the project expires in 2023. Many tasks, mostly investments, are still ahead. This is a huge challenge for everyone involved in the revitalization processes, especially New Port inhabitants. They are the basis of the whole process, they create the atmosphere of the district, build its potential and are the main recipients of the changes that take place.



The lighthouse

The lighthouse in New Port was built in 1894 as the third object of this type next to the no longer existing lighthouses in place of the Wisłoujście Fortress (in this function it served until 1482) and Bliza demolished in 1896, located nearby the Blizowa street. It was the first lighthouse on the Baltic Sea that used electricity.

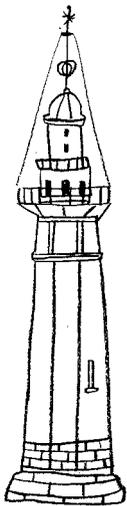
//// The lighthouse was built on an octagonal plan and measures 31.3 meters (light height 27.3 m) and ends with a gallery and copper dome lighthouse. Looking at the silhouette of the lighthouse, one can think it was inspired by American Cleveland Lighthouse which now doesn't exist anymore. The Gdańsk lighthouse is located on the Pilots Hill (Wzgórze Pilotów), colloquially called Small Hill of Pilots (Górka Pilotów), from which you can observe the ships movement. Its task was light traffic control and observation, it also made possible to measure time thanks to the ball of time installed at the top of it.

//// During the fire exchange that gave rise to World War II the lighthouse was seriously damaged, what is still visible today. It continued to play its role until 1984, when it was replaced by a new facility in the Northern Port. Over the next years it was getting damaged until Jacek Stefan Michalak became interested in it. He bought the lighthouse, renovated it and made it available to visitors in the summer season.

//// There is a time ball at the top of the object. This is a monument of the navigational technique from the 19th century. The Gdańsk ball was built as the first one on the Baltic. Its decline occurred punctually at 12.00 based on the telegraph signal received from the astronomical observatory in Berlin. The installation served captains of ships to set ship chronometers, so they could navigate. Currently, the Gdańsk time ball is falling based on a signal from the European Time Signal broadcast base in Mainflingen, near Frankfurt. Next to the lighthouse there is a characteristic seat of the Port of Gdańsk Captain's Office, i.e. the center of ships in the port navigation.

//// Jacek Stefan Michalak, lighthouse enthusiast, engineer and traveler, lighthouse history propagator and lighthouse owner in the New Port says: "a lighthouse symbolizes everything that is in man the best: willingness to warn of danger, rescue from a catastrophe, helping survivors and finally the willingness to show the right way in life."

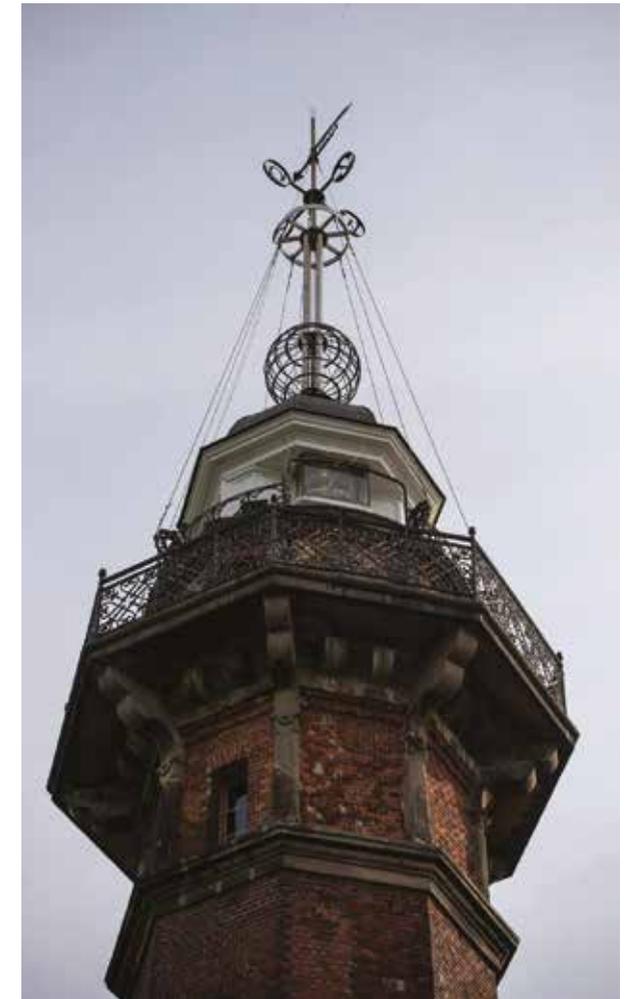
//// The lighthouse in the New Port is standing at Capt. Ziółkowski waterfront, where a boulevard for walkers and a meeting point for fishermen is located.



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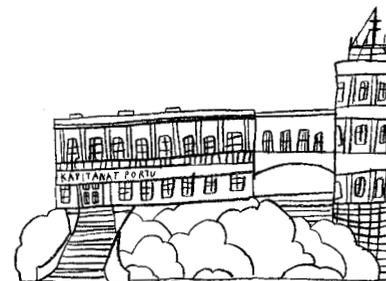
→
The lighthouse
in New Port

↓
Ziółkowski
waterfront in
the herring
season is
besieged by
fishermen



The guild of ship druggers has long existed. Its members were mostly older, married sailors. Guild members were usually staying at the foot of the Pilots Hill. When a ship that needed them come up to the port they would come towards it on a west breakwater and they would pick up a thick rope with a loop at the end. The leader of the broods would put this loop on his shoulder. The others were equipped with wide belts with iron chains terminated with hooks. Chains thrown on the rope would wrapped around it, and the hooks blocked them (...). Their salary was calculated according to the tonnage of vessels.

MAX KIESEWETTER
Long time ago in New Port



The Border Guard

At the intersection of ul. Oliwska (Olivaerstrasse), ul. Kasztanowa (Hindersinstrasse) and ul. Wyzwolenia (Fischmeisterweg) in 1884–1885 Prussian artillery barracks were established. In the years 1923–1939 there were flats for Polish railwaymen here. Hence the presence of Polish school and the Chapel of Częstochowa Saint Mary, where priest Marian Górecki served.

///// From September 1, 1939 to April 1, 1940, a camp Zivilgefangenenlager Neufahrwasser operated here. At the moment of the breakout of World War II the Poles living in Gdańsk were arrested here and directed to the emerging camp. Within eight months of operating ten thousand prisoners went through its gates. These people were mostly workers, upper class, including Catholics, clergy, craftsmen, merchants and farmers. The prisoners were of different origin: Poles, Jews, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Romanians and German anti-fascists. There were also a few Chinese among them, interned from a ship detained at the Baltic Sea in December 1939.

///// In the Neufahrwasser camp, as in other camps, there were conditions below the minimum enabling biological survival, physical violence and harassment of prisoners who were forced to do murderous work. Executions were also carried out here. The camp was dissolved on April 1, 1940, when KL Stutthof took over as the main camp. The buildings were taken over by the command of the XX District of the Wehrmacht.

///// In the years 1945–1947 Navy Regiment was based here. Its chief of staff was Captain Franciszek Dąbrowski, one of Westerplatte's defenders who lived in the New Port at ul. Oliwska 34. In the People's Poland in the barracks Frontier Protection Forces stationed (1946–1990). After democratic transformation, it is the seat of the Maritime Branch of the Border Guard.



Table
commemorating
Polish prisoners of
the camp

Ul. Podjazd and the former railway station

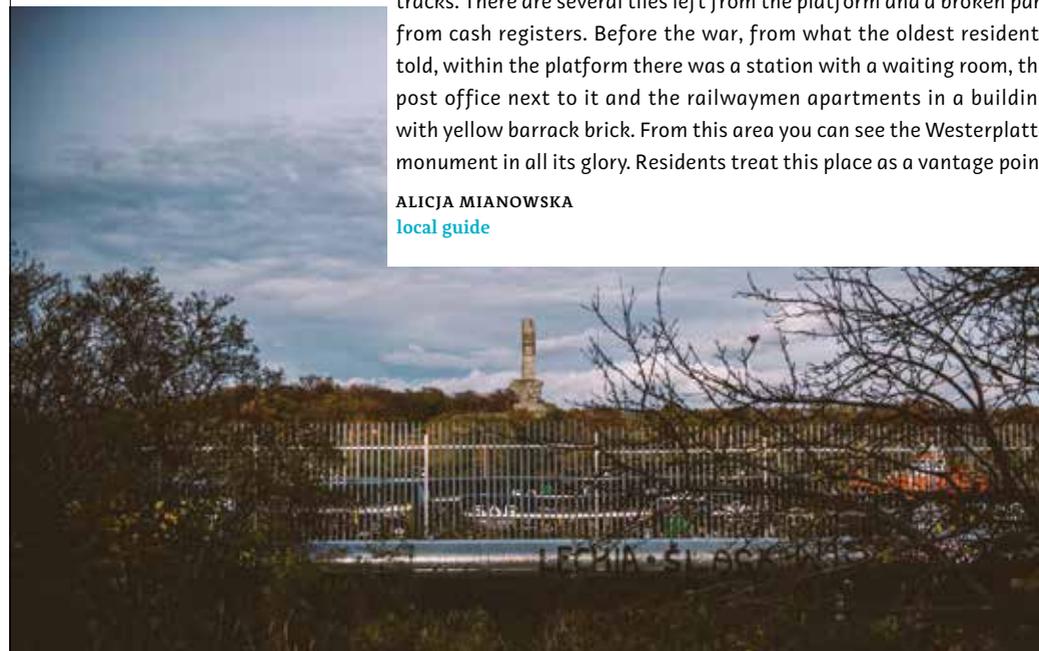
Ul. Podjazd was once called Dworcowa (Bahnhofstrasse, Railway Street). It is here, around the station and post office buildings, where until World War II the life of the district was based. The buildings were destroyed in 1945, while the railway connection that existed here from 1866, connecting New Port with Gdańsk, in the years 1951–2003 was maintained by the Fast City Railway (SKM). The rebuild of this chain of railways was the largest investment of the Six Year Plan on the Coast.

///// The place where the former station was located, and then SKM stop is now a meeting point for residents of the New Port. There is an interesting view of the Westerplatte Defenders monument from here, you can also see the mouth of the channel to the Gulf of Gdańsk, on the horizon there is Sopot and Gdynia.



This was where the PKP Fast City Railway New Port stop was located. In the '70s many people traveled from here to work in Gdańsk. It was only 7 stops so they would get to Gdańsk faster than if they traveled by tram. Today everything overgrown and there is no trace of the tracks. There are several tiles left from the platform and a broken part from cash registers. Before the war, from what the oldest residents told, within the platform there was a station with a waiting room, the post office next to it and the railwaymen apartments in a building with yellow barrack brick. From this area you can see the Westerplatte monument in all its glory. Residents treat this place as a vantage point.

ALICJA MIANOWSKA
local guide



4

Ul. Bliska and MEWKA. Socially Engaged Gallery



In the local Baltona so called WEM – “internal maritime export” was applied. A sailor working in the Polish fleet could buy luxury goods usually not available in stores. Such “forbidden fruit” were clothes, perfumes, alcohol or even citruses. I remember when they “threw out” citruses during Christmas, the queue went on from the cash register to ul. Wolności. I even remember the amount of fruit I sold back then – it was 4 tons!

IWONA KWIATKOWSKA
the owner of *Perła Bałtyku* restaurant

↑
Archive
photograph of
ul. Bliska and
ul. Na Zaspę corner,
year 1917, from
fotopolska.eu
collection

Ul. Bliska, formerly Philippstrasse, is a cobbled road connecting ul. Na Zaspę (Sasperstrasse) with ul. Wolności (Wilhelmstrasse), which you can see from ul. Podjazd. The pre-war name referred to the shipping captain and councilman of New Port for many years, Friedrich Philipp (1822–1912). On ul. Bliska there are New Port characteristic tenement houses. For many years on the corner of ul. Na Zaspę there was a restaurant. It is difficult to explain the post-war street name. At the junction of ul. Bliska and ul. Wolności until the early 90s there was Baltona store where for dollars you could buy items not available elsewhere.

//// At present at ul. Bliska 11 you will find MEWKA. Socially Engaged Gallery. There are workshops, exhibitions and meetings organized in this artist studio. Inside, what is worth paying attention to is the first ceramic mural in the district. It is shaped like a lighthouse. It was created by several dozen New Port lovers. You can watch it regardless of the time of the day – inside or through the studio’s window.

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Ul. Rybołowców, Minerva sculpture and pomuchel

5

At the intersection of ul. Na Zaspę, ul. Rybołowców and ul. Wolności we can admire the richest tenements that were built in the 19th and early 20th century. Wealthy Gdańsk residents lived there. Ul. Rybołowców is one of the most beautiful streets in the New Port. Originally it was named after Richard Fischer (Fischerstrasse). After World War II its German name was changed and surprisingly translated into Polish.

//// At ul. Rybołowców 9 there is a corner tenement house that ends with a statue of Minerva. Her face is not accidentally directed northwest. From this direction ships enter the port, and the goddess of wisdom greets them and provides them with a safe course. Because of the rays that surround her head, residents tend to call her the statue of liberty. In the 30s in this tenement house, in a private apartment, Swedish pastor Sven Hellqvist set up a temporary prayer room which was later moved to Bergstrasse (today’s ul. Władysława IV) which later grew to a church size and the home of the Swedish sailor. The same building was inhabited by doctor Walter Oppenheimer, who treated the residents of the district. It was a unique person – a doctor of Jewish origin who throughout the whole war run his private practice in the occupied by the Nazi authorities Gdańsk.



←
Archival photographs of
New Port continue to be
discovered! Recently to the
Gdańsk Museum came two
heirs of Sverre Søndena, who
was the son-in-law of a doctor
Oppenheimer. On one photograph
donated by them there is a
portrait of a doctor, taken on
ul. Rybołowców and ul. Na
Zaspę corner. Photo from the
MG collection





Tenement houses at ul. Rybołowców 8 (1896) and 9 (1898) are characteristically eclectic with the predominance of neomanieristic elements. On their facades we can see reliefs and other molding forms: caryatids, keystone in the form of a lion's head and puttos. Both buildings are registered in the list of monuments. Later on at ul. Rybołowców 3, above the top of the former gate, there is visible wooden sculpture of a pomuchel (cod in Kashubian) depicted as a grotesque sea monster.

///// Along ul. Rybołowców there is a tram line, which connected distant Oliwa with the New Port from the beginning.



Pomuchel sculpture at ul. Rybołowców



Minerva sculpture at the top of a tenement house at the corner of ul. Rybołowców and ul. Na Zaspę



Plac Jana Gustkowicza (Jan Gustkowicz Square)

Plac Jana Gustkowicza (Jan Gustkowicz Square) is a kind of border between “Old Port” and “new housing estate” or “New Port.” This is how the residents call the two parts of the district – the historical one and the one expanded in the 70s. At the intersection of ul. Rybołowców and ul. Wolności there was earthwork No. 6 (Wester Schanze, 1789), demolished after Napoleon's defeat and the capture of the New Port by the Prussians. The square probably emerged together with ul. Wolności (Wilhelmstrasse) at the beginning of the 20th century. Until World War II, it was called Wilhelmplatz in honor of the German emperor, and in the years 1945–1996 it functioned as Democrats Square.

///// In the years 2013–2014 it underwent comprehensive revitalization. A fountain appeared at the new square, a stage just next to it, new greenery, playground, installations for comfortable pastime. The entire project of the City of Gdańsk “Revitalization of New Port in Gdańsk” was implemented with the support of European Union funds. It was a partnership project, co-financed from the European Regional Development Fund under the Regional Operational Program for the Pomeranian Voivodeship for 2007–2013.

///// By a young oak, planted from ul. Rybołowców side, there is a plaque commemorating Monsignor Jan Gustkowicz (1906–1993). For many years he was a parish priest of Jadwiga Śląska Church (1948–1984), who was respected and liked by parishioners. Interestingly, Father Gustkowicz was a propagator of cold water swimming. He was also known for his characteristic way of greeting every parishioner he met. His grave is located in a place of honor at the cemetery on ul. Góreckiego (Kirchenstrasse) in New Port.

///// From the square side on the gable wall of the tenement house at ul. Rybołowców 4 you can see the mosaic with the coat of arms of Gdańsk.



Coat of arms of Gdańsk in the form of a mosaic at the top of the building at ul. Rybołowców

4



A view of Plac Jana Gustkowicza from Falowiec block of flats

Falowiec

Falowiec (the wave building) dominates New Port panorama. Its name comes from a characteristic wave-like block (from the Polish word “fala,” wave). This is the most characteristic building at ul. Wyzwolenia, the oldest street in New Port (former name: Fishermeisterweg).

///// The memory of fishermen who marked the trail between the banks of Zasp Lake and the mouth of the Vistula giving the beginning of ul. Wyzwolenia, faded with the liquidation of the lake and the demolition of pre-war buildings. A new housing estate built here has a different character than the historical part of New Port.

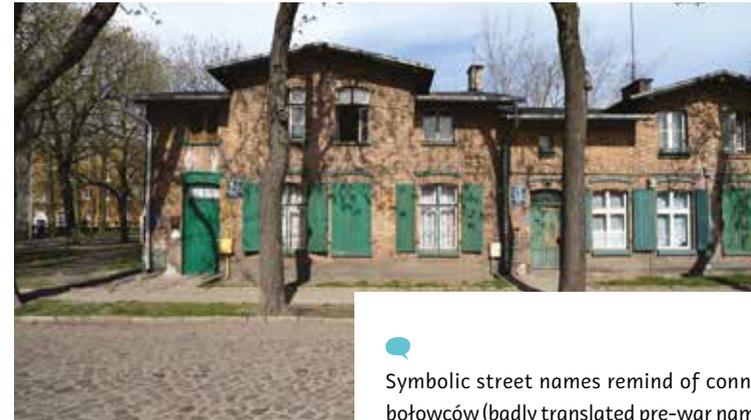
///// The construction of Falowiec was completed in 1978. This is the youngest of this type of building in Gdańsk. It is 230 m long and has about 1200 inhabitants. The New Port Falowiec has different location and height than these type of buildings in the Przymorze district. It is one floor taller, has eleven floors and, in contrast to older Falowiec blocks, it is parallel to the sea shore. Its location has a big impact on functioning. According to the project, it was supposed to reach ul. Kasztanowa, but due to strong winds, further construction was discontinued and ended at part E. As residents recall, in the past when the windows were wooden, strong wind during a storm would even cause the windows to fall out.

→
Falowiec,
a view from
ul. Wyzwolenia



The houses of Abegg's Colony

A complex of buildings at ul. Wilków Morskich 13–16 (Kleinestrasse, before 1937 Seemannstrasse) is referred to as Abegg's Colony. The name comes from a charity foundation of the family of Dr. Georg Abegg, operating at the end of the 19th century. Its mission was to improve living conditions for industrial workers. The foundation was building cheap apartments for working families on the outskirts of Gdańsk: The Lower Town, Wrzeszcz, Strzyża and New Port, where a large housing estate was founded. Only three of them remained in twin segments. In the coming years, the houses will be renovated and used for social purposes. Retained up until today the brick buildings have a unique character. They made this part of the street keep its atmosphere from the turn of the 19th and 20th century.



←
The houses of
Abegg's Colony
(Kolonial Abbega)

Symbolic street names remind of connections with the sea: Rybołowców (badly translated pre-war name Fischerstrasse), Wilków Morskich (Sea Wolves), Strajku Dokerów (Dockers' Strike), Marynarki Polskiej (Polish Navy). There are not many places anymore which names refer to maritime tradition. I mean now non-existing Maritime Community Centre, Szkwał (Squall) bar, Wiking restaurant, Syrena (Siren), Fala (Wave), Oaza (Oasis) or Zenit (Zenith). It was these places that were the source of urban legends, circulating in Gdańsk up to today. Maritime naming tradition is currently continued by Perła Bałtyku (Pearl of the Baltic Sea), MEWKA (seagull), Open Workshop and Pizzeria Doker. The only maritime church in Gdańsk is located here at the Five Whistle Quay.

KATARZYNA WERNER
local guide

Until 2023, ul. Wilków Morskich will be under revitalization. In the upcoming years we will see not only streets and pavements renovation, but new greenery, small architecture (benches, trashcans) and lighting.

Plac Wolności (Freedom Square)

Plac Wolności (Freedom Square) is today's centre of New Port, in the part called by residents the "Old Port." There are tram and bus stops, post office, small shops and kiosk, and there is a primary school nearby. Residents call this square a "frying pan" – maybe because of its shape, and maybe because everything is visible here. It is also a place where you can always meet friends and neighbours. */////* There is a currency exchange office at Plac Wolności from the era of conquerors. Currency traders used to gather in this area, illegal trade flourished, smugglers met, and other people who wanted to earn from foreign seafarers in the New Port. Here was also the Wiking restaurant, together with Gdynia's Maxima – one of the most famous clubs in the PRL. It was a restaurant during the day and a night club in the evenings. The place attracted a variety of clientele, primarily foreign seafarers. There were also "seagulls" in the club, i.e. women companions, described in the book by Stanisław Goszczurny *Seagulls*.



STANISŁAW GOSZCZURNY
author of *Seagulls, Scrap of Heaven, Jolka, seagull's daughter*

Artists (painters, poets, writers and musicians) have been inspired by the stories of the New Port for many years. One of them was Stanisław Goszczurny, writer from Kalisz, who after moving to Gdańsk wrote a trilogy describing the life of the New Port and the Tri-City. Its first part, «Seagulls», is connected with the New Port the most. This story recalls the history of the New Port from the times when divas wandered around its streets, wearing old furs. On the Wisłoujście ferry there was a smell of foreign perfumes, and in the Wiking club the smoke mixed with the vodka spilled on the buffet. In the book you can find colorful descriptions of the lives of prostitutes from the New Port, commonly known as seagulls. In 1986 Jerzy Passendorfer (director of, among others, the film and TV series «Janosik») made the film «Seagulls» based on the novel by Goszczurny.

///// Legend has it that the Wiking club served Stanisław Goszczurny as a prototype of Albatross. Unfortunately, this is impossible because the building of Wiking is from the 70s of the 20th century, and the first edition of «Seagulls» was published in 1961. This does not change the fact that Goszczurny managed to reveal the climate of the colourful port district which was, and maybe still is the New Port.

←
Books from
B. Zimniak's collection

Opposite to the old Wiking there is a monument of priest Marian Górecki, unveiled in 2002. He was an important figure in the history of the New Port and Gdańsk. In the 30s he was a priest of Gdańsk's Polonia. He administered the Polish chapel of St. Mary of Częstochowa in the New Port and was a chaplain of Polish Military Transit Depot at Westerplatte. He was arrested at dawn on September 1, 1939 during mass arrests of the Polish upper class, and the next day transported to the German concentration camp Stutthof. On the Holy Thursday, March 21, 1940, he took part in the first illegal camp mass. The next day, along with 66 other people, including priest Bronisław Komorowski, he was shot. He was declared a martyr and beatified by John Paul II in 1999.



↑
View from
the window
overlooking
Plac Wolności
and the old
Wiking club

By the year 2023, ul. Góreckiego will be revitalized. In the upcoming years we will not only see the renovation of the streets and pavements, but new greenery, fences, benches and lighting in line with residents needs.

Ul. Strajku Dokerów and Centre for Contemporary Art Łaźnia

The public bathhouse building is a part of the school quarter built at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. The oldest buildings are located on the side of ul. Na Zaspę and you can recognise them by their characteristic half-timbered shape. At the back of the building there is an anti-aircraft shelter. Special Educational Centre No. 2 also belongs to the complex of these buildings.



The bathhouse was built in years 1907–1909 and is almost identical as the building of the bathhouse located in the Lower Town of Gdańsk. It represents neo-Romanesque style. It was a public bathhouse together with a sports part in the form of a gym. There used to be two entrances to the bathhouse: for adults from ul. Strajku Dokerów (formerly Albrechtstrasse) and for children from the side of ul. Mylna (Mühlbergstrasse). Three staircases led separately to the rooms for women, men and children. The bathhouse operated until the 70s (sports activities until the 90s). After that the building fell into decline and was completely ruined.

///// In 2013, its revitalization under “Revitalization of the New Port in Gdańsk” project was completed. The City of Gdańsk with the support of European Union funds implemented “Adaptation, revaluation and reconstruction of the former bathhouse building at ul. Strajku Dokerów 5 transforming it into Artistic Education Centre Łaźnia” (Regional Operational Program of the Pomorskie Voivodeship 2013–2017).

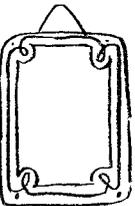
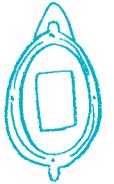
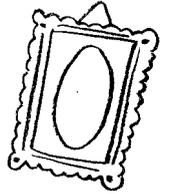
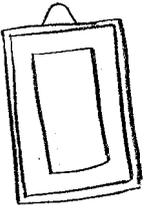
///// Since then, Centre for Contemporary Art Łaźnia 2 has been located here, a branch of a cultural institution with headquarters in the Lower Town. There is an exhibition space here, where contemporary art is presented, a library, workshop rooms and studio cinema. CSW Łaźnia 2 also develops a cooperation program with residents.

///// The New Port Bathhouse is located at ul. Strajku Dokerów. The name of the street commemorates the strike of port workers who were unloading ships with US assistance from UNRRA. On August 10, 1946, a group of nearly two thousand port workers, dissatisfied with their earnings and work conditions, started a riot. The atmosphere was tense which led to violent riots between workers and current officers of Security Office (UB). Shots started from UB, despite this the situation got out of control: participants of the incident murdered an officer Karol Gronkiewicz. Lasting until August 14, the protests resulted in repression of several hundred port employees and residents of the New Port. Common penalty was imprisonment and resettlement.



Centre for Contemporary
Art Łaźnia 2 building,
ul. Strajku Dokerów 5

Until year 2023, part of ul. Strajku Dokerów between ul. Góreckiego and ul. Wilków Morskich will be revitalized. Under a comprehensive renovation the road surface will improve, pavements will gain new coverage and new lighting will appear.



Jadwiga Śląska Church

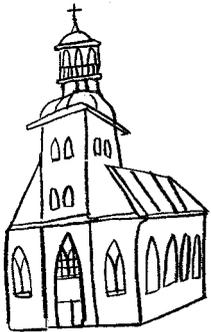
The first inhabitants who lived in here in the 18th century port settlement were mostly Protestants. Together with the development of the district a parish school was opened, and it was formally run by the Catholic parish in Oliwa. Catholics from the New Port would go there every Sunday. The road that led to the church in Oliwa today is called Oliwska. In 1854 a modest Catholic chapel was founded at ul. Na Zaspę 40, Saint Jadwiga Śląska became its patron. The chapel served Catholics from the New Port, Wisłoujście and Brzeźno districts. The target building of the church was built in 1858, but did not become a formal parish house for Catholics from the New Port, Brzeźno and Letniewo until 1866.

//// The church operated between the wars period and throughout World War II. Luckily, it didn't suffer much during the war. The rector was then priest Johannes Maier, who helped Poles living in the parish. After war, despite being unable to speak Polish, Maier began to organize parish life again. In October 1945 however, together with other German priests, he was displaced. In 1948, priest Jan Gustkowicz began working in the parish. He was liked by the residents and he became part of the New Port history as he dedicated thirty-six years to this district. He was also remembered as an animator of local community, actively working for integration of pre-war residents with immigrants.

//// Inside the church there are three altars made of oak. After lowering the picture of St. Jadwiga, in the niche appears Mother Queen figure. The side altars show from the left the Holy Heart of Jesus and Saint Anthony. The author of all three altars was most likely G. Boike. It is worth paying attention to the baptismal font, which is the oldest element of the church's decor. On the side wall there is a picture of Saint Mary of Częstochowa, survivor of the Polish chapel of the same name, led by priest Marian Górecki.

//// The temple is of neo-Gothic style, while in the surroundings of the church there is a parish house of modernist style from 1925, as well as an older half-timbered vicariate from the second half of the 19th century.

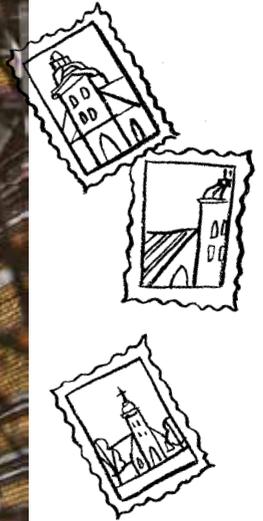
📍 More information: www.jadwiga.diecezja.gda.pl • 58 343 03 46



↑
St. Jadwiga Śląska Church



↑
An advertisement of the Pearl of the Baltic Sea restaurant, scan from A. Mianowska's collection



I admire fully the determination of Catholics from New Port in the pursuit of building their church. At first they went to masses to Oliwa. Thanks to their efforts they obtained the first permission from the Prussian authorities to build a Catholic church in Gdańsk. They built a modest and very nice building at the same time with a delicate tower.

MAŁGORZATA MADEŃSKA
local guide

Between the parish and sea church there is Pearl of the Baltic Sea restaurant. The owner, Iwona Kwiatkowska, refers to the tradition of this place, because at this address there used to be a pub with the same name. This is an amazing place – concerts, meetings with authors take place here, artist curious about this place come from abroad, here you can also buy great photographs of the New Port. This is undoubtedly one of the cultural centers in our district.

ŁUKASZ WOJACH
a resident of the New Port

Missionary Maritime Immaculate Heart of Mary Church

In the 19th century, the number of inhabitants of the New Port grew rapidly. They were mostly Protestants. Finally, there was a necessity to build a prayer house for the evangelical community – previously they used the hospitality of the church in Wisłoujście. In 1815, a former cooper's workshop at ul. Oliwska 2 was acquired for this purpose. No image of the first chapel is preserved. On the archival photos one can see the object that replaced it, built here in 1841 half-timbered building crowned with a small pointed tower. There is specific information describing the fundraising for church construction, that is ship penny, which means a financial contribution of the coming to the port and leaving ships.

////// At the beginning of the 20th century, it turned out that the church that was built is not enough for a growing community. Therefore, a new, larger church in the close proximity of the first one was built. It was located near the market square and the Five Whistles' Quay. The late-Gothic temple, consecrated in 1905, stood out with two soaring towers visible from the land and the sea. Old photographs and postcards show that the towers were an ornament in the district and a kind of navigation sign at the Port Channel. During World War II, the church was half destroyed. After the war, the reconstruction was done by Franciscans-reformists. In later years their monastery was established here. During the war state in the 80s, the monastery served as a secret meeting place for trade unionists of the port Solidarity.

////// In front of the entrance to the church there is a monument from 1922 commemorating the inhabitants of the New Port who died fighting for the German homeland in World War I. On the plate there is the inscription "New Port to its sons." Communists authorities dismantled the plate, while the pedestal is now used as a base of the Immaculate Heart of Mary sculpture.

////// Currently, the church carries out the ministry of sea people – sailors and their families – hence it is commonly called maritime. Marine themes can also be seen inside.

 **More information:**
www.kosciolmorski.pl/
tel. 58 343 08 93



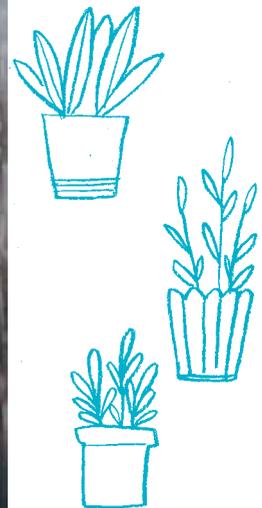
Church in 1944.
Photo found in
the attic in New
Port. From the
collection of
M. Bławat



We turn to ul. Na Zaspę for a moment. Youth Point is located at number 53 – it is a place created by young members of the 180 Degrees Association having in mind young people from the district who need their own space on which they have special impact. A recording studio, a workshop and a dance room, also a therapeutic office called by the young “the confessional room” and well equipped kitchens are spaces that support their development, enable the fulfillment of social needs, and thus they build a sense of belonging to the place itself and identification with the idea of community.

The meeting place for young people was created as part of social revitalization – the project “Revitalization of New Port area with the Wisłoujście Fortress in Gdańsk” co-financed by the ERDF under the Regional Operational Program of the Pomorskie Voivodeship 2014–2020.

 **More information:**
[@fb/stowarzyszenie180](https://www.facebook.com/stowarzyszenie180)



Active Resident Club

Nearby, at ul. Floriańska 3 (entrance from ul. Na Zaspę), there is the seat of the Active Resident Club. This is the place for meetings, lectures and interesting events for the residents of New Port, for workshops for children and youth, as well as for adults and seniors, there is also a small cafe. Club's guests can use the facilities, which include a multifunctional room with an area of over 160 m² and a similar size garden. The club is run by the Foundation Socially Safe.

The club was established as a part of the second phase of social revitalization – the project “Revitalization of New Port area with the Wisłoujście Fortress in Gdańsk” co-financed by the ERDF under the Regional Operational Program of the Pomorskie Voivodeship 2014–2020.



Więcej informacji:
@fb/klubaktywnegomieszkanca



The corner of ul. Władysława IV and ul. Na Zaspę – the plot marked with the number 57/60. At the end of the 19th century, it housed the family shop of the Mundt family with Dutch roots. At the beginning of the 20th century, the place of the low house took a magnificent tenement house, where in the times of the Free City of Gdańsk Polish institutions, incl. Economic Office of the General Commissioner of the Republic of Poland were located. Tenement house did not survive in 1945, and was not rebuilt after the war. There was one-story gastro-nomic pavilion built at its place.

MARCIN TYMIŃSKI
spokesman of the Regional Health Insurance Institution in Gdańsk

The postcard shows the development of New Port at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. In both photographs there is the same street corner of ul. Władysława IV and ul. Na Zaspę. Under a newer photo we read a sentence: “The old falls down, times change, and new life flourishes amidst the ruins.” 1905. Publisher: William Stobbies. From the collection of the Pomeranian Voivodeships Cultural Heritage Digital Museum

Zakręt Pięciu Gwizdków (Five Whistles' Quay)

The eastern end of ul. Na Zaspę leads towards the Martwa Wisła (Dead Vistula). On the way we pass a building of a former Szkwał beer pub that is now shut. This is how Wojciech Atczuk, the local guide recalls the Szkwał bar: "In those days there was a deposit for a glass and a price depended on the bar. It happened once that in Brzeźno it was 5 zlotys, and in Szkwał 2 zlotys so all the beer glasses disappeared once."

////// Further down ul. Na Zaspę there is a port fire station Florian base, right next to the Port of Gdańsk office. In the mid-2021, the nearby bank of the Martwa Wisła, from which Westerplatte peninsula and the Polish Post Defenders quay are visible, will be made available to residents again. Here, dry and liquid goods are transshipped (including granulated sulfur, molasses, heating and base oils and aggregates) for vessels with a maximum length of 225 meters and draft of 10.2 meters. Deep inside the peninsula there is Mewi Szaniec (Seagull Earthwork), i.e. former Prussian defenses from the second half of the 19th century defending the entrance to Gdańsk at the former mouth of the Vistula. During the fights on Westerplatte, September 1-7, 1939 from Mewi Szaniec region the German attacks went towards Polish Military Transit Depot. After capitulation, Mewi Szaniec became the first temporary prisoner of war camp for those taken to captivity of Polish soldiers.



Port Channel, view from the building at Zakręt Pięciu Gwizdków (Five Whistles' Quay). Postcard sent on September 20, 1901. From the collections of the Lower Town Storytellers in Gdańsk

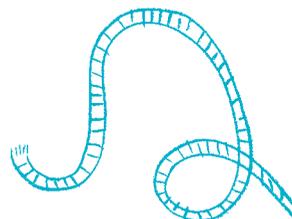


Further west there is Zakręt Pięciu Gwizdków (Five Whistles' Quay), a significant place to the history of Europe. This is where the crew of battleship Schleswig-Holstein attacked the Polish Military Transit Depot, which started World War II. After the war, the quay was expanded. The surface of New Port shrunk a few meters so that ships entering the port would have greater maneuverability. The land from this part of the port settlement was used as an embankment for the monument to the Coast Defenders of Westerplatte.

////// At this point, at the junction of the channel and the mouth of the Vistula, there was an island Śluza, which disappeared from the maps in 1880. Śluza protected the entrance to the port before silting up in the Vistula River. Already from 1683 in this area there were residential and administrative premises of sluice guard. The former ul. Śluzy (Schleusenstrasse) survived on the map of New Port as the current ul. Zamknięta (Closed Street).



At the Zakręt Pięciu Gwizdków (Five Whistles' Quay) there is Western Earthwork visible and opposite shore with Wisłoujście Fortress and Polish Maritime Club haven



Szaniec Zachodni (Western Earthwork)

The area, which residents call “above the canal,” is a remnant of a defensive strengthening that is part of the Wisłoujście Fortress complex. It was founded in the first half of the 17th century as a protection of port equipment. In the Napoleonic times, the earthwork was called Montebello Fort, while in the 19th century the moat was named after Matthias Broschke.

These areas fully describes in his memories «A long time ago in New Port» a former resident of this district, Max Kiesewetter: “We were fishing for some time in Broschke Moat, in the farthest part, near the Evangelical cemetery. Dwarfs, stinging and little perches were to find there and soon we caught half of them.”



In the 19th century, there were outbuildings in this area with port kitchen function, where meals were prepared for seamen, who stayed in port. Sailors could not cook on ships because they would often carry flammable materials: cotton, kerosene or coal.

////// As the former resident of New Port, Max Kiesewetter stated in his memories that life flourished here: “everywhere at the quays there were a lot of sounds, noises, screams and traffic. People’s faces were happy and content. On ships there were various goods provided: meat, rusks and colonial articles. Sails, ropes, anchors, varnish in bubbles, oil paints, buckets and barrels with water were also brought.”

////// In the 20th century in the area of the liquidated earthworks a base with a fuel reserve was built. It was shut in the mid-80s, when it was under Oil Product Centre name.

Revitalization of this area is planned. An urban park will be created here and recreational area will be designed according to the residents’ needs. The entrance to the park will be neighbouring with the so-called Aquatic Square. Its management has also been included in the revitalization project for 2017–2023. Until 2016, for nearly forty years Wisłoujście ferry went through here.



While visiting New Port it is worth reading «Long time ago in New Port» by Aleksander Masłowski (ed. Pomuchel). In this light and addictive book, based on memories of Max Kiesewetter, we get to know the image of the district in the second half of the 19th century. The author lived at the port quay at Weichselstrasse, today’s ul. Starowiślna and the life of the port was concentrated just under his windows. Through this book we get to know everyday life of people of the sea, their professions, anecdotes and stories that the author saved from oblivion.



Wisłoujście ferry, built in 1977, operated until May 31, 2016. Daily the ferry carried up to 2,000 passengers, mainly port employees, connecting the north districts of Gdańsk with Wisłoujście, Westerplatte, North Port quite conveniently



This is such a small literary time machine, written with a beautiful language. While reading, we are among the ordinary people living there and stories that make up this book – says Aleksander Masłowski. – We learn how everyday life looked like in a district relatively distant from the city centre. Literature naturally usually focuses on city centres, important, influential and rich people. That is why a book that is dedicated to ordinary residents of the district far away from the mainstream Gdańsk events, is something absolutely amazing.

From *Time Machine. What was New Port like over 150 years ago?* article Agata Olszewska, gdansk.pl



Twierdza Wisłoujście (Wisłoujście Fortress)

The Wisłoujście Fortress was built at the mouth of the Vistula to the Baltic Sea several hundred years ago. It was a wooden tower, which from 1482 until 1758 served as a fortress and a lighthouse. It is built on the sands. The tower is a Gothic structure and its foundations stand under water on special chests called "kaszyce." // The task of the fortifications was to control the movement of ships on the river and defend the access to the Gdańsk port. Due to this, the fortress was a target of warfare a lot of times. In 1577 Stefan Batory besieged it unsuccessfully. During the battle of Oliwa (1627) the Swedish fleet was bombarded from the fortress. In 1628 Polish ships anchored in its moat were attacked by Swedish land forces using artillery, as a result the Yellow Lion and St. George galleon were sunk. In 1734 the fortress was attacked by the Russian-Saxon army, in 1793 by Prussia, in 1807 by Napoleon, and in 1814 again Prussians. In 1945 as a result of artillery bombardment, the fortress was completely destroyed. Its reconstruction basically continues to this day.

//// Above all, the cylindrical tower and Fort Carré bastions can be seen from New Port. Until 1889 at the top of the tower there was a late baroque helmet from around 1721. After a fire caused by the lightning hitting the helmet it was rebuilt in shape of a slate cone that survived until 1945. Polish Maritime Club can also be seen and a white house, which is a remnant of St. Olaf church in Wisłoujście.



Around 1960, I always went with my father to a mass at 10 and then after mass we went for a walk on the canal. We would go down near Baltona and walk towards the ferry. There used to be a nest of storks on the fortress back then and these storks came in and flew away every year. When I told my father that I couldn't see them, he always answered "Yes, but you'll see that they'll be back next year." I watched these storks until I was 13 years old, then they were gone.

MARIOLA DEKAŃSKA
a resident of New Port



Wisłoujście
Fortress and
tuf Stefan

Nabrzeże Zbożowe (Harvester Quay) and a water tram

At Nabrzeże Zbożowe (Harvester Quay) there are two twin elevators no. 3 and 4. These magazines were built before the outbreak of World War I, and their first purpose was storing beets imported from Ukraine. These areas were then part of the Russian Empire, hence the warehouses were called Russian or the Russian Manor (Rossenhof). The warehouses were built as innovative constructions in the form of reinforced concrete skeleton brick. They are still in use and are owned by the Gdańsk Mills company. The capacity of elevators in the case of storage of so-called hard cereals is 12,000 tons, whereas for sharps (ground grain) 10,000 tonnes. // In the summer season (May-September) a water tram that runs from Żabi Kruk to Westerplatte stops here. The current tram schedule can be checked on The City Transport Board in Gdańsk website: www.ztm.gda.pl



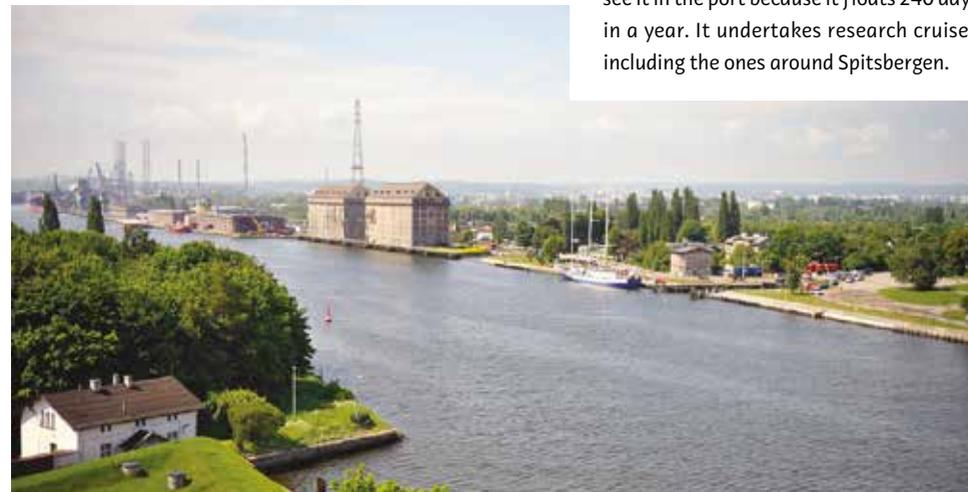
←
A water tram

↓
Harvester Quay seen
from Wisłoujście
Fortress



OCEANIA

The Polish Oceania Academy of Sciences ship is moored at the quay. This steel sailing ship is the largest Polish sailing institute investigating physics, chemistry, biology and ecology of the sea. The ship has served since 1985 and it is difficult to see it in the port because it floats 240 days in a year. It undertakes research cruises, including the ones around Spitsbergen.



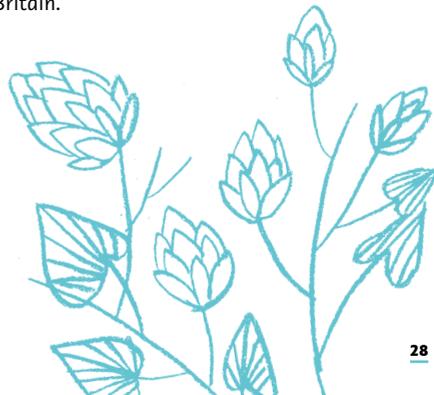
Fischer Manor and former brewery

A suburban manor was built at the end of the 18th century in the classical style. It was created during an intensive development period for New Port, supported by the King of Prussia, who after the partition of Poland aimed at competitive development in the port of Gdańsk. Matthias Broschke was the first owner of the manor. He was a steward who made a fortune by developing a business in the port – from sourcing raw materials to exporting them by the sea. On his initiative a road connecting New Port with Gdańsk was created, soon named after him (Broschkirscherweg). Thanks to this, the settlement gained its first path towards Gdańsk along the Vistula. Broschke did not stop there with his ideas – he decided to invest in local rental houses, what was another impulse for the development of the future district of Gdańsk. In 1807, 840 people already lived in 90 residential houses in New Port, of which 40 belonged to Matthias Broschke.

//// In 1804 the property was bought by the Fischers. It was a well-known Gdańsk family of brewers who continued their work in New Port until 1945. Thanks to a rich investor Richard Fischer (1818–1888) the inhabitants gained local streets and access to spring water. One of the streets of New Port is named after him – Fischerstrasse (currently Rybołowców). The beer from Fischer brewery was known all over Europe: it was exported to the Scandinavian countries, Belgium and the Netherlands. Liqueurs were also produced here. Brewing continued until the destruction of the brewery in 1945.



Joepan beer: it was sweet, nutritious, thick and very expensive. It was valued for its nutritional value that would protect seafarers from illnesses and help them remain in good condition. It was sent in barrels from the brewery in New Port especially to Great Britain.



Fischer Brewery caps from A. Mianowska (left) and Ł. Wojach (right) collections



After the war, the building retained its residential functions. For a short time there was a restaurant and offices. Despite being registered officially as a monument, it is now falling into ruin and waiting for the investor. Next to the manor there is a watercourse, historically known as Zaspas Throat, a lake that no longer exists. Currently the watercourse is called Warzywoda.



In my childhood, beer produced in Fischer brewery from Puck was highly valued. You could also get there all sorts of great liqueurs. When our family celebrated birthdays, I was obliged to – as a little boy – a day before bring an empty wine bottle for goldwasser and also for rosenwasser. Old gentleman Fischer himself filled them from large barrels. For each bottle I paid half a guilder (50 pfennig) – those were happy and cheap times!

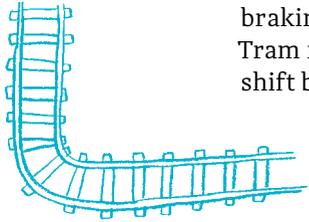
MAX KIESEWETTER

Long time ago in New Port

Tram depot

In the background you can see the original substation that supplies the surrounding districts with electricity. It was an impulse for electrification in New Port. The second building from 1928 is in use until today. Standing at the gate of the depot, it is worth paying attention to the direction in which the tracks run and compare it with the setting of the building itself. The tracks are skewed towards the facade of the building. In 1929, they were moved from the route over Dead Vistula to the current route, formerly Paul-Beneke-Weg street, and ul. Marynarki Polskiej these days.

///// The depot is prepared to accommodate 60 cars. There are also historic tram compositions located here, including the world's second oldest car from the first horse-drawn trams in Gdańsk in 1873. The N8C-Dortmund type trams and the last 105N trains dominate. Each tram is checked once a day for 10 minutes, incl. braking system, pantograph check, lighting, validators, doors. Tram maintenance (including cleaning) is being done during one shift by eight people in total.



↓
Tram depot
in New Port

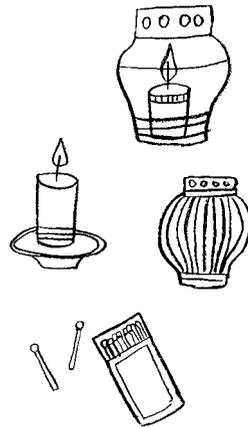


Cemeteries and Jordanian garden

The first cemetery functioned at the intersection of ul. Wyzwolenia and ul. Władysława IV. From the end of the 17th century soldiers of Western Earthwork were buried here, then the residents of the settlement. Extended by the western part, from 1855 it was only a cemetery for Protestants. During this time, Catholics had their cemetery at ul. Wolności 8, which functioned only until 1886 because it became an obstacle to the development of New Port towards the south. Then there was a Catholic cemetery opened at the southern side of the current ul. Góreckiego. The area after left of the cemetery was tidied up and a park that is now in its place the residents call a "bone park." Thirty years later a restaurant building and a Wiking nightclub were built here.

///// In 1947 the Evangelical cemetery was closed down, then in 1960 a Jordanian garden was created in its place, where children played once under the care of babysitters.

///// At present, one of nine Gdańsk municipal cemeteries is located in New Port. This is a Catholic cemetery founded at the end of the 19th century at ul. Góreckiego. It is worth planning to visit this place. It is a cemetery that will never be extended – funerals take place sporadically due to the lack of free places. Post-war tombstones are intertwined with older ones, even from the first half of the 20th century. Pre-war plaques and inscriptions prove that among the residents of The Free City of Gdańsk Polish names were accompanied by German ones and vice versa. On tombstones we can encounter not only Polish and German names, but also Swedish or Finnish. Next to the main gate of the cemetery there is a neo-Gothic chapel built in 1916.



The peculiarity of the cemetery is the multilingualism of the epitaphs – walking in its alleys, you can find inscriptions in no less than five languages. It even happens that two different languages are next to each other on the same tombstone.

MARCIN STĄPOREK
Gargoyle Academy

←
Hill on Jordanka
– a typical view on
a snowy winter
day

Former Morskie Centrum Kultury (Maritime Culture Centre)

This is an example of the architecture that dominated in the mid-20th century. Its character is representative and monumental. The building was designed in the spirit of socialist realism. The Maritime Culture Centre building was a part of a great urban plan, which assumed the creation of an alternative Gdańsk downtown in New Port. Its axis was supposed to be a newly marked ul. Wilków Morskich. This intention was due to the fact that the main centre of Gdańsk was destroyed. However, only a small part of it was implemented, including a house of culture. The plan was abandoned along with the thaw after 1956.

///// The Maritime Culture Centre with its monumental surroundings had constituted the architectural setting for the new entry to New Port. Here, the district's life was to focus. There was also planned a construction of a large square at the new ul. Wilków Morskich.

///// The plan to create a new city centre in New Port considered forming a new character of the district. The official propaganda was that it was the residents themselves who initiated the creation of the Maritime Culture Centre in order to change the unpopular character of the district. They wanted to find an alternative for pubs and port bars. There was even a social Committee of Construction of the Community Centre in New Port set up. It is worth remembering that the propaganda of creating a new socialist district in New Port was proclaimed literally a few years after the tragic consequences of dockers' strike.

///// The opening of the Maritime Culture Centre took place on November 7, 1954 on the 37th anniversary of the end of the October Revolution. The port of Gdańsk became the owner of the building and its employees and their families were the primary recipients of MDK (short from Morskie Centrum Kultury) activities. Its interior guaranteed cultural activities – there was a cinema, a cafe and a reading room. None of these functions is preserved.

///// In fact MDK played a role of cultural centre in New Port for many years. Various amateur sections operated here, as well as foreign language courses, lectures, there were numerous music and dance events. There was a photo studio, modeling and boatbuilding, children's dance, musical and vocal groups. The Gdańsk Song Study was founded at MDK. It educated young singers, including Irena Jarocka and Grażyna Łobaszewska. In the early 90s it was here where

rock bands such as Golden Life and Illusions had their rehearsals. Also in MDK Iwona Guzowska, the European and World kick-boxing champion, had her trainings.

///// In the 90s, the owner, the Port of Gdańsk Authority, sold the house of culture, what meant the end of its existence in the original form. Not all residents wanted to accept this. Already in 1992 they founded the Maritime Culture House Society in New Port and are still trying to restore the cultural role of the building.

///// Currently in the former community centre there is, among others, a private College of Security and a gym Portowiec, which works here since 1976. This is probably one of the longest operating gyms in Gdańsk. It is run by a trainer Grzegorz Zieliński, a world champion in bodybuilding in the 60–65 years old category.



↑
Former Maritime
Culture Centre

When I was at school, we used to have additional classes at the Maritime Culture Centre due to the fact that we did not fit in our classrooms in the school. I went there to rhythm, theatre and choir classes. Choir conductor was Mr. Turewicz, thanks to whom we always took first places in nationwide competitions!

ZDZISŁAWA MAŁOLEPSZA
a resident of New Port



Adrian Lipskee
Lipiński and Iwona
Woźniewska

There are several places in New Port that are meeting and neighbour activity centres targeted at various groups and offering different activities, including Neighborhood House in New Port (ul. Wyzwolenia 49) and Dom na Skraju (ul. Strajku Dokerów 31).



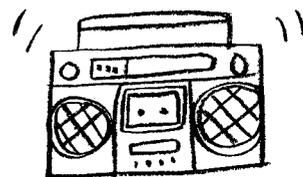
Street culture in New Port

In New Port in the 90s and at the beginning of the 21st century street culture began to develop successfully. It was represented by dancers, rappers and graffiti artists who lived and created here. Largely known in Poland dance party "Show your style" was organized periodically by Bartek Turzyński that is Cetbboy. A famous dancer Adrian Lipskee Lipiński comes from New Port and still lives here. Iwona Woźniewska, a pedagogue also associated with street culture in New Port, founded the 180 Degree Association that works with developing this phenomenon among the younger generation. The result of this work is releasing Young Epka album.



New Port was a very important place for the development of street culture in Poland, not only in Gdańsk. It was the cradle of people who painted, rapped, danced, who produced bits, made music. When we were kids, we used to meet here at the Maritime Culture Centre, because we had a huge difficulty finding a place for trainings.

IWONA WOŹNIEWSKA
a resident of New Port



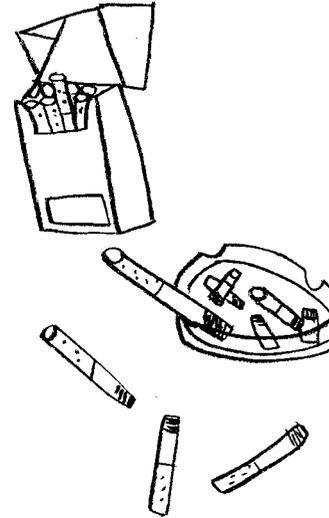
Entertaining New Port



STANISŁAW GOSZCZURNY

Seagulls, first edition: 1961

The pub was stuffy, it smelled of tobacco smoke, beer and human sweat. Dim light hid the lack of tablecloths. On the tables there were cigarette butts mixed with ash and spilled vodka. On a small platform near the wall three players did everything so that they can be called musicians. Accordion, piano and the guitar made sounds to the beat of which couples vibrated on the dance floor. // // // Girls with crumpled faces and professionally dim eyes would cling to men. Every other men would kiss his partner and whispered indecent proposals in her ear. They didn't have much time, their ships stood briefly in port and every moment was precious. Then again, for weeks, there will be sea, sky, wind and loneliness... // // // There was a multilingual buzz at the semi-circular buffet. Barman with a grim face of a prison guard was pouring vodka and beer, he slid the glasses on the wet counter and grabbed the money quickly. A few girls who did not find partners were sitting sluggishly at the tables.



Night Club „WIKING”

GDĄŃSK-NOWY PORT
ul. Wolności 1

tel. 43-03-34
43-02-20

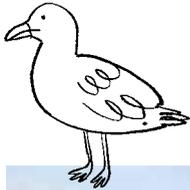


A card of services
available at Wiking Night
Club from M. Sudomir
collection



Western Breakwater

Gdańsk residents and tourists can admire the entrance to the Port of Gdańsk at the Western Breakwater. It is a scenic promenade, which you can reach on foot or by bike. Just go through Brzeźno park and at the entrance to beach No. 34 turn right. The route leads to a green navigation sign in a form of a lighthouse. This place offers a view of the Gdańsk Bay, the Defenders of the Westerplatte monument, and the incoming ships pass there almost at your fingertips. The place is located within the New Port district.



Cultural Planning – culture and art help create the future of neighborhoods

Many cities today have to deal with unprecedented social changes. The need for sustainable development and for the solutions to the problem of social integration are growing, and the resources of the public sector become insufficient. Proven method of introducing urban innovation driven by residents that has worked out in the last 20 years is cultural planning.

///// Cultural planning is there to help you find the answer to the challenges faced by modern cities and strengthen their development by using the potential of the districts' residents cooperation with artists, culture animators and town planners.

///// UrbCulturalPlanning is an international project in which 14 partners and 36 affiliated organizations participate from 7 Baltic States. In the districts of Gdańsk, Riga, Vilnius, Pori, Kiel, cultural and artistic projects are being developed simultaneously engaging residents in the decision-making process regarding places close to them.

///// Based on explored potential, identity, stories, cultural residents' activities, contained in the compiled Compass, the "Five Colors" project by the Mewka Foundation was created referring to the colors of containers for recycling. The intention of the authors of the project was to refer to something that is a significant problem in the district, such as segregating rubbish and showing that even here you can find artistic and creative values.

///// The main assumptions of the project are the involvement of the local community and disenchanting the myth of the dangerous New Port.





This is the second time we are presenting you the New Port Guide. This is a unique publication created by the residents, who tell the story of their district. Resumption of the guide, however, does not repeat the stories already told, but add new chapters to them, new threads, not only concerning New Port, but also the whole Gdańsk.

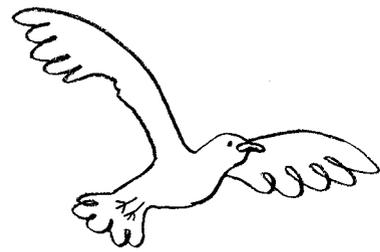
//// So what's new in New Port? Special attention is deserved by two places opened to residents where they can come, get advice, take part in classes. This is realized as part of the revitalization of Youth Point and the Active Resident Club. Backyards also change their look, which, thanks to the cooperation of the City of Gdańsk, the NGOs and the residents themselves are becoming more and more friendly.

//// The most important tasks are still ahead of us, including a long time expected development of the park in the area of the Western Earthwork. History will add more chapters, and in a few years, perhaps, we will meet again on the pages of this publication.

ALEKSANDRA DULKIEWICZ
Mayor of Gdańsk



- 1 The lighthouse
- 2 The Border Guard
- 3 Ul. Podjazd and the former railway station
- 4 Ul. Bliska and MEWKA. Socially Engaged Gallery
- 5 Ul. Rybołowców, Minerva sculpture and pomuchel
- 6 Plac Jana Gustkowicza (Jan Gustkowicz Square)
- 7 Falowiec
- 8 Ul. Wilków Morskich and Abegg's Colony
- 9 Plac Wolności (Freedom Square)
- 10 Ul. Strajku Dokerów and Centre for Contemporary Art Łażnia
- 11 Jadwiga Śląska Church
- 12 Missionary Maritime Immaculate Heart of St. Mary Church
- 13 Youth Point
- 14 Active Resident Club
- 15 Zakręt Pięciu Gwizdków (Five Whistles' Quay)
- 16 Szaniec Zachodni (Western Earthwork)
- 17 Twierdza Wisłoujście (Wisłoujście Fortress)
- 18 Nabrzeże Zbożowe (Harvester Quay) and a water tram
- 19 Fischer Manor and former brewery
- 20 Tram depot
- 21 Cemeteries and Jordanian garden
- 22 Former Maritime Culture Centre



... New Port revitalisation area together with Wisłoujście Fortress

● Renovation and adaptation of premises at ul. Floriańska 2 and ul. Na Zaspę 53 to conduct social activities

 Arrangement of public spaces and green areas:
Nadwodny Square (A), Western Earthwork Park (B)

 Reconstruction of ul. Góreckiego, ul. Wilków Morskich and ul. Strajku Dokerów





lokalni
przewodnicy
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local guides

We invite you to get to know the seaside settlement of New Port during the walks with Local Guides

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Local Guides in New Port:

Wojciech Atczuk, Natalia Gaweł, Wojciech Imibierowicz,
Wojciech Kowalski, Alicja Łaniewska, Małgorzata Madeńska,
Katarzyna Małuj, Anna Owczarska-Wesołowska, Antoni Polatowski,
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- *New Port. The first Gdańsk gate* by Waldemar Nocny, Gdańsk 2005
- *Long time ago in New Port* by Max Kiesewetter (edited and translated by A. Masłowski, R. Kowald), Gdańsk 2015
- *Seagulls* by Stanisław Goszczurny, Gdańsk 1961
- memories of residents gathered under “From Liberation to Freedom” initiative

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